

# Kentucky

# Advertiser

Two Dollars and a Half

New Series, No. 24, Vol. 3.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

[THE ANNALS OF SPEECH, IN ALLIANCES.]

LEXINGTON, (K.Y.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1826.

Whole Volume, XL.

TERMS

OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.  
For one year in advance, specie . . . . . \$ 20  
Six months, do . . . . . 15 50  
Three months, do . . . . . 10 00  
If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing, the price will be one third more—No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Laws of the United States.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 43.]

AN ACT supplementary to "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the building of one of the ships authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, to be suspended, and the timber for the same to be laid up and secured. And he is hereby further authorized, if, in his opinion, the same can be done on advantageous terms to the United States, to cause to be purchased for the United States, a ship of not less than the smallest class authorized to be built by the said act; and for carrying such purchase into effect, the amount for which the purchase may be made, may be paid out of the appropriation heretofore made for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 18, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 44.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be sold and conveyed, the house and lot belonging to the United States at the Hague, which was conveyed to the United States by virtue of a resolution of the Constitutional Congress, of the twenty-seventh of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-two.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 18, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 45.]

AN ACT making further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the objects following, that is to say:

For building ten sloops of war, as authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of labourers & teams, employed in loading & unloading vessels, piling, docking, and removing timbers & stores, in the service of the Navy, owing the balance of the appropriation of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, as carried to the surplus fund, seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents.

For the inclined plane at the Navy Yard in Washington, being the balance of the appropriation, by the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, ten thousand and seventeen dollars and forty-five cents.

For contingent expenses of the naval service, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents; fifty dollars whereof, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund.

For pay to the superintendents, naval constructors, storekeepers, inspectors of timber, clerks of the yards, and artificers in the naval service, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For rewarding captors of Algerine vessels, as authorized by law, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the surplus fund, fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 18, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]

AN ACT for the subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized, and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for six hundred shares of the capital stock of the Dismal Swamp canal, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the existing rules and regulations of the said Company.

See 2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for the President and Director of said Company, according to said number of shares, and shall receive, upon said stock, the proportion of dividends and emoluments which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States, on the shares of stock aforesaid.

See 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not go into effect until the United States' Board of Engineers shall examine said canal, and make a report, in writing, to the Secretary of War, that, in their opinion, the plan on which the canal

is to be executed, will answer, as far as circumstances shall permit, as a part of the chain of roads contemplated along the Atlantic Coast, and that, in their opinion, the sum hereby authorized to be subscribed for, will be sufficient to finish the canal according to said plan. And be it further provided, That, to carry this act into effect, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the money subscribed on behalf of the United States shall be actually expended in the completion of the canal, and not in the payment of any debt or debts now owing by the company; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before the payment of any part of the money subscribed on behalf of the United States, to adopt such measures as shall ensure the application of the same to the completion of the said canal, according to the plan proposed, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be sold and conveyed, the house and lot belonging to the United States at the Hague, which was conveyed to the United States by virtue of a resolution of the Constitutional Congress, of the twenty-seventh of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-two.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 18, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]

AN ACT regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department, in addition to its present duties, to receive from the Purchasing Department, and distribute to the army of the United States, all clothing and camp and garrison equipage required for the use of the troops; and that it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce, under the provisions of this act, a system of accountability for all clothing and equipage issued to the army.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every Captain or commander of a company, detachment, or recruiting station, or other officer, who shall have received clothing or camp equipage for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, shall render to the Quartermaster General, at the expiration of each regular quarter of the year quarterly returns of such supplies, according to the forms which may be prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers, for any issue that shall have been made; which returns and vouchers, after due examination by the Quartermaster General, shall be transmitted for settlement to the proper office of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all officers charged with the issue of clothing, or other supplies, carefully to preserve the same from waste or damage; and, in case of deficiency, on final settlement of any article of supplies, the value thereof shall be charged against the delinquent, and deducted from his monthly pay, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by one or more depositions, setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the said deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or was lost in actual service, without any fault on his part; and in case of damage he shall also be subject to charge for the damage actually sustained, unless he shall show, in like manner, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that due care and attention were given to the preservation of said supplies, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to enable the Quartermaster's Department to carry into effect the provisions of this act there be appointed two additional Quartermasters, and ten Assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army, who shall have the same rank and compensation as are provided for like grades by the act entitled, "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one: Provided, That assistant Quartermasters be entitled also, to receive the allowance of forage heretofore authorized, by law, to regiments and battalions Quartermasters.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each officer appointed under this act, shall before he enter upon his duties, give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of the act of the twenty-sixth of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not go into effect until the United States' Board of Engineers shall examine said canal, and make a report, in writing, to the Secretary of War, that, in their opinion, the plan on which the canal

is to be executed, will answer, as far as circumstances shall permit, as a part of the chain of roads contemplated along the Atlantic Coast, and that, in their opinion, the sum hereby authorized to be subscribed for, will be sufficient to finish the canal according to said plan. And be it further provided, That all writs of execution, upon any judgement or decree, obtained in any of the District or Circuit Courts of the United States, in any one state, which shall have been, or may hereafter be, divided into two judicial districts, may run and be executed, in any part of such State; but shall be issued from, and made returnable to, the Court where the judgment was obtained, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 50.]

AN ACT to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all writs of execution, upon any judgement or decree, obtained in any of the District or Circuit Courts of the United States, in any one state, which shall have been, or may hereafter be, divided into two judicial districts, may run and be executed, in any part of such State; but shall be issued from, and made returnable to, the Court where the judgment was obtained, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 51.]

AN ACT for altering the time for holding the Courts of the United States, in the Western District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Courts of the United States, in the Western District of Virginia, shall be hereafter held on the days herein provided for, instead of the times now provided for by law, that is to say, at Clarksville on the first Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg on the first Wednesday after the second Mondays in April and September; at Wayne Court House, on the first Wednesdays after the third Mondays in April and September; and at Staunton, on the first Wednesdays after the fourth Mondays in April and September; and all matters in said Courts, returnable, or to be taken to the terms heretofore provided for, shall be taken to be returnable and continue to the terms herein provided for. This act to take effect from and after the first day of July next.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]

AN ACT concerning the Seat of Justice in Galatin County, in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois is here by authorized to give or sell in fee simple, to the County of Galatin, in that State, for the purposes of Locating and fixing the Seat of Justice in said County, a tract not exceeding one hundred acres of the tract of land, situate in said County, and granted to said state, for the use thereof, by the act of the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," any surplus or unoccupied land, or lands heretofore sold by the United States within the boundaries of said reservation, be subject to location, by the holder of any such unoccupied warrant: Provided, That no location shall after the passage of this act, be made on lands for which patents had previously issued, or which had been previously surveyed, nor shall any location be made on lands lying West of Ludlow's line, and any patent which, nevertheless, may be obtained, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be null and void.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]

AN ACT to enable the President to hold Treaties with certain Indian Tribes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expense of holding treaties with the Miami and Pottawattam

declined speaking to him. B. afterwards said, that John A. Covington had hurt his feelings very much by refusing to speak to him. Witness formerly had a brother named Thomas A. Covington, who is dead. There had been a great intimacy for many years between his brother, John W. Covington, and Col. Sharp.

*Jesse Burks* came with the guard as far as Boone's. In the morning before he got up, B. said that John A. Covington had hurt his feelings very much the day before by refusing to speak to him; that he would not treat any man so, even if he thought him guilty. He was told the name was John W. Covington. He said in talking up that he had often met with the names Thomas A. Covington and John W. Covington, and had got into the habit of using the A in the wrong name. The men asked him whether he had burnt any thing at Scott's in Frankfort. After reflection he said, he had burnt a handstall which he had worn on a sore hand which had got well.

*Wm. R. Payne* said, that Beauchamp came to his brother's house in Bowlinggreen on his return from Frankfort early in the morning. Witness came in shortly after and asked B. from whence he had come? He answered from Peyton Cook's. He was then invited to stay and take breakfast, and shortly after asked witness if he would go into his room. They went, and as they approached the fireplace, he turned to the bureau and took up some books, observing that they were his and he would carry them home. John Beauchamp then came in and they stopped out and conversed a little, when Jerry returned. Witness asked him where he had been, and he answered to Frankfort. Witness enquired what was the rate of exchange, what the two courts were about, and whether there was any news. He said not much, and after a pause observed that Col. Sharp was dead. Witness asked whether he died with a fever. He said no, but that he was unfeigned. Witness asked for particulars, but he said he did not know them—that Mr. Scott had all he knew, &c. Witness asked if any person was suspected? B. said he did not know. As they talked B. was adjusting his clothes and had taken out his dirk which was lying in a chair. He told witness that he did not wish him to say any thing about it until the arrival of the mail, on account of the delicate situation in which he stood relative to Col. Sharp. As B. raised up his head, witness thought there was a gloom on his countenance; but it vanished when he caught his eye. This was on Thursday morning. As B. was going away he repeated the request that witness would say nothing about it, &c. He had seen B. on his way up the week before, who told him he was going to Glasgow or Edmonson county to sell some land claims. He did not then understand that B. was going to Frankfort. Witness did not suspect B. before he heard he was suspected at Frankfort.

#### CROSS EXAMINED

Witness was not much acquainted with B. before his marriage, but had been well acquainted with him since, and never heard him express any hostility to Col. Sharp. Once or twice when witness named Sharp, he observed that B. avoided the conversation, and twice when he mentioned Sharp's name to him he made no reply. Witness never heard of any promise of land, money or negroes from Col. Sharp to B. or his wife. B. carried his saddlebags into his room after breakfast and put his books in them. Witness did not mention what B. had told him until the men came down in pursuit.

*Friday, May 19.*

The argument relative to the admissibility of the paper produced by Mr. Lowe was resumed. The Judge took further time.

*James Dozening* stated, that he was one of the patrol on the night of Col. Sharp's murder, and about 11 o'clock met a man whom he believes to be the prisoner between Gray's Tobacco Factory and Darby's office, walking slowly with his arms folded up in his cloak towards J. Dudley's store. He passed so near as to brush him and looked at him carefully as he passed. He saw the prisoner after he was brought back, and believes him to be the man. There was no moonlight, but it was not very dark.

*John Scott* was again called, and stated that the prisoner had on the same shoes when he was brought back as when he staid at his house; that the handkerchief was taken to Mr. Bibb's the night the guard started after B.; that witness planned the project of bringing Mrs. Sharp to hear B.'s voice at the jail, at the request of old Jerry Beauchamp and young Jerry; that neither of them was apprised of it at the time; that only himself, McIntosh and Beauchamp were present; that Mrs. Sharp was within six feet on the other side of a partition, the door being a little open, both B. and Mrs. Sharp had expressed a wish to be brought within hearing, in the presence of strangers, &c.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and stated that he was with Mrs. Sharp when she heard B.'s voice; that he had placed her on a chair about the same distance from B. as she was when she heard the voice on the night of the murder; that on hearing his voice she became agitated and he helped her to the bed. Witness saw the handkerchief delivered to Mr. Carl, one of the men who went after Beauchamp, for the purpose of seeing whether it could be identified in B.'s neighborhood.

Wm. P. Payne (examined by consent on the part of the prisoner) stated that on Tuesday evening before the meeting of the Legislature he saw Beauchamp at Tully Payne's and heard him enquire for some books of his which W. R. Payne had. They were found, and he said he would take them on his return from up the country, or as witness believed, from Edmonson county where he was going to sell some land.

*Dr. H. H. Scott* was again called, and stated, that he had the handkerchief found by his brother and afterwards by Col. Taylor was put away in the side-board; that when the men who went after B. were about to start, he got it and gave it to Mr. Bibb or some one else, who gave it to Carl—He saw it in Carl's possession.

*John Covington* stated, that on the evening the guard arrived at Boston's with Beauchamp, he was invited to help guard him through the night and did so. At B.'s request the handkerchief was shewn. Witness gave the same description of it as others, except that he thought it was spotted B. at first appeared drasy and laid on a bed until supper time. When they had examined the handkerchief one of the men put it into his left hand coat pocket, and after supper had down on the bed with his coat on. Beauchamp got behind him. After a while B. got up and said he

could not compose himself. Witness was sitting with his chair leaning back against the side of the house not far from the fire, and the gentleman who was sitting up with him was in a chair leaning upon the bed. He went to sleep and witness wakened him. B. said, let him sleep, there was no danger that he would escape. The gentleman got up and went out. B. came and took a stick of wood from under his chair and set it up between him and the fire. He then put his hand into his right hand pocket, seemed to take out something and threw it in the fire. Witness looked in the fire but saw nothing. B. came and sat down by witness and entered into a brisk conversation calculated to draw off his attention. The fire was so large, that half a dozen handkerchiefs would not have increased the blaze. Witness heard B. say he was very sorry Mr. Middleton was so much mistaken; for he did not tell him he had not been to Frankfort.

*Mr. Cutty* stated, that he was present at Muncifield when B. was brought there, and heard him say to Mr. McFerran, that the circumstance of the handkerchief would clear him. He then asked the guard to shew the handkerchief to McFerran. The guard put his hand into one of his coat pockets and said he believed it was lost. B. said it was a pretty thing to prove a handkerchief upon him that could not be found, and added he would go no further without a warrant. It was a skirt pocket that the man put his hand in.

*William Allen* saw the handkerchief in possession of the guard going down at Muhlow's hill, and gave a description of it corresponding with those already given.

*Richard Holloway* lived within a mile of Beauchamp's; heard he had returned on Thursday and went to see him on Friday. After much talk about his horses, wagon, gear &c. &c. B. said that things had turned up so well with him, that his wife were well, by God he should be the happiest man in the world. B. had been fixing for weeks to go to Missouri and expected to go before the time finally set. He had applied to him to help him load before he came to Frankfort and after his return. He did not ask B. where he had been, nor did B. tell him, or mention Col. Sharp's death.

*L. J. Fenwick*, a barkeeper at Col. Taylor's, stated that about the 9th of October last, he was posting up books in one of the upper rooms and on coming down a little before or after breakfast and looking at the Register, he saw the name of J. O. Beauchamp on it. Turning to Mr. Fountain he asked "Is old Jerry here?" F. taking him aside pointed to a young man standing near the fire place, and said that is the man. He believed it to be the prisoner at the bar. He took the more particular notice of him because he had on a pair of pantaloons like one witness had lost a while before. He had on a cloak and a black coat, as witness thought. The leaf was torn out of the Register on which the name was written.

*Richard Fountain*, also a barkeeper at Col. Taylor's, stated that early in October last Mr. Thomas Bryant came in, and in looking over the Register, saw the name of J. Beauchamp, and asked, "Is Jerry here?" Witness told him it was not the one he supposed, but a young man from the Green river country. He confirmed Mr. Fenwick's statement. He had on a cloak, black coat and grey pantaloons, and he thought it was the prisoner. The leaves of the Register part of the 10th, the whole of the 11th, 12th, and 13th and part of the 14th are missing. It must have been on one of those days.

Dr. Sharp was again called, and stated that sometime in October last he lay over his brother's office and the family in the room afterwards occupied by Mr. Bass; that in the night Mrs. Sharp called to him, his brother being absent at Shelly Court, and told him, that some person was trying to get into the house. He ran down and found that some person was leisurely turning the knob of the back door of the passage, as if to induce some one to open it. He did not like to open it unarmed as he was, and observed that he would go up stairs, get a sword and make the rascal quit. He started for the purpose, when Mrs. Sharp called after him and told him the man was gone—that she saw him pass her window. It alarmed Mrs. Sharp so much, that she asked him to leave her to load and shoot his brother's pistols; which he did, and left them loaded in the room.

*Thomas Bryant* confirmed the statement of Mr. Taylor.

*George M. Bibb* stated, that on the night Col. Sharp was killed, he slept up stairs and late in the night, was awakened by the footsteps of two persons running in great haste under the window, one of whom said to the other "run or they'll catch you." His wife observed, that the patrol was probably in pursuit of some negroes. He tell into a dozen, when his wife started up and said she saw a flash of lightning. He raised up saw no clouds and told her it must be a mistake. Soon after, he was roused by a violent knocking at Blair's, and getting up, observed Gen. South on his steps in the act of knocking. The general told him that Col. Sharp was dead; that he had been stabbed in his own house; and requested him to go over. As he went out, he saw South and Harvie coming, but did not wait for them. As he entered, he saw Col. Sharp dead on the floor, Dr. Sharp lying in full length on one side of him, and Mrs. Sharp on the other with her head resting on him. Witness addressed to her some consoling words & attempted to raise her up. He made a second attempt, telling her that Col. Sharp's friends were coming in and that it was not proper that she should be exposed in that situation &c. She then rose, and he led her into an adjoining room, where she related to him the circumstances. (The detail does not vary materially from that given by Mrs. Sharp and Mr. Harvie.) The body of Col. Sharp had been removed, and she was led back into her own chamber, and begged to remain with her bed. Her recital was clear and distinct—she shed no tears, and seemed to be in a state of nervous excitement. Witness begged Mrs. Watson to remain with her until he went and brought the female part of his family. After some time, many persons had come in and he went home with Mrs. Bibb, but returned and remained during the residue of the night. It was agreed, that as soon as daylight came, they should examine the yard and garden to see whether any trace of the assassin was to be found. As soon as it was supposed light enough, they all went out to the garden. Col. Taylor and others went down the hill to look for tracks. Mr. Harvie and himself heard Col. Taylor's voice, requesting that so large a number should not come down into the garden, as they might interfere with the tracks, and turned around to search the alley. They examined minutely—the fence—the ground—the door steps—and he put his hand under the shrubbery. He picked up a very small piece of paper—he went to the gate and found it fast—he looked for blood—the examination was complete, as it well could be, and they found nothing. The persons were now thinned in the bottom and witness went down there. He was shewn a track by Col. Taylor which he had covered

up with a clod. The track turned to the house where it crossed a garden, which he thinks was the 3d August.

*John Huric* stated, that he was roused late in the night with the information that Col. Sharp was killed. He hastened to the spot, and as he entered the room saw Col. Sharp laying on the floor, Corpse, his brother, Dr. Sharp, laying at full length on one side of him, and his wife on the other side with her face turned toward him. A child was crying pitifully just by another was crying in the bed. Mr. Bibb who had got in just before, raised up Mrs. Sharp and enquired how it happened? Mrs. Sharp detailed the facts, such as contained in her testimony, with the addition that when Col. Sharp told the assassin, I don't think I know you, the latter said, you soon shall. This detail Mrs. Sharp repeated soon after, without variation. Mrs. Sharp went out and soon called for those present to come and said the murderer was there under the window listening, and then said he had rushed into the window. Witness was among the first to go down and examine the stable and other places, when some one suggested that the murderer was far off that time, and they all desisted. The body was removed into the front room. Witness examined the wound; it was about two inches above the navel, near the centre of the body, and near one edge it had a remarkable curve. His first impression was, that it was made with an instrument sharp on both sides. Mr. Bibb and himself examined the night shirt. On one side of the hole it was cut as fine as possible; on the other, the threads were a little broke, by which it would seem, that the instrument was sharp on one side only. On the shirt there was a single speck of blood. Witness remained till morning and then went out with the crowd to examine the premises around the house. When they came to the extremity of the house, himself and Mr. Bibb turned to examine the alley, which they did as minutely as possible. He cast his eyes on the steps of the door and saw nothing, nor did Mr. Bibb see any thing. He learnt that some persons had discovered a track in the garden supposed to be the murderer's, and went and examined it. He believed it was not the track of the murderer. It was made with a sharp little iron and by a person of slow gate. The garden was cut into steps and there was not that irregularity in the track which might be expected in that of the murderer. Others thought it was the murderer's track. Witness requested Mr. Leonard, a shoemaker, to examine it closely; he got down upon his knees and did so. He said it was a country made track for a grown horse's or Sharp's boot or Beauchamp's shoe for which had made the tracks in the garden. Mrs. Sharp always said on that night and afterwards, that she should know the murderer's voice if she ever heard it again, it had made so deep an impression upon her. She said it was a keen, shrill, uncommon voice. The handkerchief was given to the guard at his instance. He believes that which Mrs. Bibb took for lighting, was a light passing along the street. There was no moonlight—it was starlight and sombre; but a person might be known at some distance in the street. The returning track in the garden he should take from circumstances to have been made by a person in rapid motion.

*G. S. Hammond* saw Beauchamp in Franklin on 10th October, the first day of Simpson Circuit Court; he knew him well.

*CROSS EXAMINED*

Witness was satisfied from the examinations of that night and experiments made afterwards, that the wound was inflicted with an instrument sharp only on one side and not with a dirk. He had seen the scabbard of B.'s dirk, and was satisfied that the dirk which would enter that, was too small even to have made the wound or the cuts in Col. Sharp's night shirt. He had measured Col. Sharp's boot by the measure of the tracks in the garden and it would not fit. He should as soon mistake a colt's track for a grown horse's or Sharp's boot or Beauchamp's shoe for which had made the tracks in the garden. Mrs. Sharp always said on that night and afterwards, that she should know the murderer's voice if she ever heard it again, it had made so deep an impression upon her. She said it was a keen, shrill, uncommon voice. The handkerchief was given to the guard at his instance. He believes that which Mrs. Bibb took for lighting, was a light passing along the street. There was no moonlight—it was starlight and sombre; but a person might be known at some distance in the street. The returning track in the garden he should take from circumstances to have been made by a person in rapid motion.

*CROSS EXAMINED*

Witness married B.'s sister—*saw* B. several time during the day—he was at his shop and he saw him talking with various persons. It was a blue handkerchief which B. gave him the day after his wife died; but he did not observe whether it was old or not. He was sitting without one, and B. threw it into his lap. He had been absent three weeks after the death of his wife, and during that time, all his plinder was removed in B.'s house. He has not seen the handkerchief since.

*Mr. Chamberlain* saw Beauchamp in Franklin on the 10th October conversing with Mr. Elam, the jailor, about trading for a negro, &c.

*Stephen Beauchamp*, saw the prisoner at Franklin on the 10th and at Garrard's sale on the 13th October. Witness had a conversation with B after the 22nd October, about going to Missouri. Beauchamp's father applied to him for a particular horse which he could not spare. Beauchamp said he would start the Sunday, but witness and B's father both told him he could not get ready. He said he would start the next week at any rate. The Sunday first spoken of was about the 1st of November. Witness told B. there was a warrant out against him and advised him to compromise. He lives five or six miles from B.'s whose father is his brother. (Evidence to be continued.)

#### DOMESTIC

*From the Louisiana Advertiser.*

NEW INVENTION.

The following has been handed to us for publication by the inventor of the machine, of which it gives notice. His object in publishing the notice is, to merely feel the pulse of this community on the subject and ascertain whether a sufficient sum will be contributed to enable him to construct the aerial vehicle which he has invented.

He is a plain unassuming man, a native American and feels confident his invention will succeed.

We were all at first incredulous to a steam navigation: Who knows but we may yet sail in air?

The subscriber has invented a coach for travelling in the air with safety. He can carry the mail and one or two passengers with him; his coach is completely inseparable, except in severe gales of wind, which would drive him off his course; in that case he can light on the earth and ascend at his pleasure. If he can have satisfactory encouragement, he will bring to light this expeditious way of travelling, which has so long remained in darkness; and by next Christmas will be ready to ascend into the air from any appointed place, manoeuvre and manage his coach with nearly the swiftness of a fowl, before as many as may wish to see him, and show to the world that man can travel through the air as well as on water.

Your Friend and Brother,

THOS. L. MCKENNY.

The following communication in the N. York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, gives additional corroboration to the statements published by us yesterday relative to Adams in Columbia.

*From South America.*—By the arrival of the ship Charleston, Capt. Hitchcock, from Curacao, we have files of papers to a late date. Capt. H. confirms the report of an insurrection at Valencia, under Gen. Perez. Several of the principal inhabitants had been killed by the forces under Perez, whose army consisted of from 2 to 3000 men. He was said to be on his way to Carreras, to separate that part of the republic from the other two, and make it a distinct government.

Such was the consternation at Laguira and Puerto Cabello, that all vessels leaving port, and that these ports were to be free from duties for six months. The Dutch consul requested the Governor of Curacao to despatch to the above mentioned place, a sloop of war to protect the foreign merchants and their property, and to receive him on board. Two days after the reception of the letters, a sloop of war was sent according to Puerto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war, to protect foreign merchants and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for safe keeping.

The New York Times contains a letter stating that the schooner McDonough, of Baltimore bound for the Tortugas, was surrounded by wrecks, who would only assist on condition that he went to Key West to settle the salvage. At Key West \$3,500 was awarded for taking out 200 barrels, and assisting to get the vessel off. Messrs. Green & Co. who act as agents for the wrecks, charged \$10 for wharfage, and \$75 for storage, which the incidental charges swelled to \$325 for landing and taking off the bulk of 360 barrels, where manual labor is only one dollar per day.





## PORT'S CORNER.

### FOR THE GAZETTE.

The following beautiful lines were penned by a lady of Frankfort on Miss Mary Howard Barry, some short time before her death.

Sweet lovely child, on thy pale cheek,  
No more small roses bloom,  
For old thy form is frail and weak,  
And hastening to the tomb.

Great have been thy sufferings here,  
And hard is fate's decree;  
For not thy mother's, sister's care  
Can wrest one pang from thee.

Galm and serene is thy sweet face,  
Thro' pain's afflictive hour;  
And in thy lovely eye we trace,  
Mild resignation's power.

Soon will the seraph band of Heaven,  
Thy gentle spirit bear:  
For you on earth were only given,  
To shew what angels are.

Frankfort Ky. 1826.

### FOR THE GAZETTE.

LINES written by N. S. Anderson Esq. on the day of interment of Mrs. Celia Wilson, consort of the late Maj. Robert Wilson of Fayette county who departed this life April 25th. 1826.

I saw her to the Coffin laid,  
Whene'er bore her to the tomb;  
I saw the marks of grief portray'd  
Throughout the crowded room.  
I heard the sighs of grief heart felt,  
I saw the tearful eye,  
The scene the feeling heart would melt  
The hardest heart would try.

The spirit from the body free,  
Knows neither grief or pain,  
The ties of consanguinity,  
Are sever'd to twain,  
The soul, so lately tread in clay,  
Enjoys the bliss above;  
Yet friends all mourn the solemn day,  
Which buried her they loved.

There needs no exercise of art,  
To tell them where she lies;  
Her memory's dear to ev'ry heart,  
Affection never dies,  
No monumental marble stone,  
Can memory keep alive;  
Like noble, virtuous actions done  
And hers will long survive.

## CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

### WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

### Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,  
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35f

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, at the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1825—25f.

### JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12f

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

PRIVATE. Stolen from the Stable of Daniel B. Price in Nicholasville on the night of the 27th just a sorrel horse four years old this Spring fifteen and a half hands high, hind feet white with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two inches long mixed with white and red hairs behind the withers, on the left side produced by the Saddle, a few white hairs above or near the ear in the forehead, a very small white spot on the right side of the rump also on the left side about the middle of the body which has the appearance of a bursa, (the three last mentioned are only discoverable when tolerably close noticed) a hair a little worn off, the side by the saddle is sore, no other marks recollect ed—

I will give ten dollars reward for the horse and detection and conviction of the thief twenty dollars or the horse if found out of Jessamine County, if found in the environs a reasonable reward—the horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and it is likely it is probable he will make his course to that place.

JEFFERSON PRICE.

Nicholasville March 29, 1825—15f

### Morocco Manufactury.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also, he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Bond Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL is had.

PATRICK GEOLEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2f

### LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. T. on Water St. between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHES, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARNMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he don'ts not his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6, 1825—14f.



## JAMES M. PIKE'S

### Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing

of the

### Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. 107 Numbers with no amount against them are PRIZES of TEN DOLLARS each.

20	1247	2256	15	3.83	5373
40	1315	249	347	4.02	4402
54	359	2357	440	4.11	411
56	14.4	376	467	4.22	422
154	20	403	393	3507	444
167	500	440	395	15	5.2
175	464	397	563	5510	
195	470	2108	540	524	
207	494	20	426	561	590
233	497	423	3608	587	
241	498	441	618	4607	
246	505	444	633	615	
323	522	458	15	661	20
338	529	493	3740	15	691
348	537	15	2522	708	693
382	15	549	716	50	4708
409	509	555	720	744	
476	510	2616	745	774	
599	15	594	654	771	795
601	15	1621	2714	3824	4924
637	628	723	830	20	846
651	675	725	843	100	890
662	676	756	3912	15	891
765	1736	2816	15	950	4906
860	20	1831	836	15	971
916	20	836	857	930	50
902	1000	895	861	20	4004
964	1969	3023	32	15	5150
965	995	100	76	33	141
976	15	2011	20	37	15
1065	8	100	123	55	100
69	86	141	86	166	
81	2107	3236	4118	174	
86	157	97	125	193	
1104	168	261	50	153	5200
113	2203	3342	4223	20	210
116	205	15	236	226	225
163	2630	361	275	298	
182	219	370	4205	(2857)	
1240	15	267	396	325	(1463)

### NINTH DAYS DRAWING.—Monday, May 8.

27	1039	2053	3133	4310
30	55	74	163	355
45	71	77	174	4506
48	94	94	3661	513
93	101	2106	269	50
112	125	142	269	571
119	143	158	295	589
123	15	173	3341	4601
125	196	173	354	621
162	15	192	393	610
239	217	2239	407	664
266	930	259	444	630
275	261	271	449	662
277	984	2318	450	680
291	1330	378	492	4727
345	331	381	3518	786
351	34	20	394	517
411	353	248	596	4370
414	102	410	3002	20
416	15	450	603	583
441	50	473	657	686
443	1534	457	662	120
467	1605	2508	639	14
496	644	20	514	20
497	699	519	718	59
498	1704	20	579	66
499	753	585	757	69
500	753	585	757	69
501	781	588	59	70
502	791	2626	15	3608
503	1616	500	816	124
507	827	706	873	151
508	836	753	894	162
509	877	757	3932	141
532	1902	20	427	5203
538	95	775	66	204
573	944	783	15	91
574	972	2104	4167	247
586	981	833	4558	260
592	994	2930	291	272
593	2027	994	4300	234

### ALL AGENTS

Are required to close sales, and send in UN SOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date WITHOUT FURTHER ADVICE—and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately.

The 10th and last day's drawing will be made as soon as possible—but in consequence of its requiring some time to close accounts with Agents abroad and make disposition of unsold tickets in lands, the public must not expect it will take place under 60 or 90 days. Undrawn Tickets are now worth 15 DOLLARS each—but there being at great number in hand unsold, the price will be advanced immediately. They can still be obtained for TEN DOLLARS, and Shares in proportion, notwithstanding the wheels have gained rising